

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 47. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.]

## PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

## By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52  
inclusive, and fractional, in range 19  
township 53  
48 to 52 and 20  
fractional township 53  
48 to 52 21, 22, 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 46 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25  
48 to 50 26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12  
51 to 55 13  
53 to 55 14 & 15

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:  
JOSHUA MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

August 7-38

## By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 12th of December, 1811, entitled "An act extending the time for opening the several Land Offices established in the territory of Orleans," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Land Offices in the said territory, (now state of Louisiana) to be opened, and the land offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana, for the disposal of the following lands, agreeably to law, in the western land district of Louisiana, viz:

On the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships, No.

1 and 2 South of the base line in 1 2 3 4 5 6  
1 and 2 North Ranges 3 4 5

West of the principal meridian.

On the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships

3 South of the base line in 2 3 4 5  
4 South Ranges 3 4 5 6  
5 South 4 5 6  
6 7 8 9 10 South 3 4 5 6  
11 South 3 4  
12 South 3 4

West of the principal meridian.

Excepting the land reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for three weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:  
JOSHUA MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The printers of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, (in the states south and west of Pennsylvania) will insert the above once a week till the first Monday in December next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

A Map of the above Land District is preparing, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office, by

JOHN GARDNER, Ch. Clk.

Printers who publish this notice with the proclamation, will be furnished with a map.

June 24-38

## Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 25, 1818.

THIS is to give notice, that separate proposals will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, until the 20th day of November next, inclusive, for the supply of rations for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows, viz:

1st. At Boston.

753 barrels pork  
1562 bushels of peas or beans  
3009 barrels of flour  
350 do. of whiskey  
125 cwt. of soap  
530 lbs. of candles  
219 bushels of salt  
3300 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

2d. At New-York.

428 barrels of pork  
893 bushels of peas or beans

1148 barrels of flour  
200 do. of whiskey  
71 cwt. of soap  
3000 lbs. of candles  
135 bushels of salt  
2000 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

3d. At Philadelphia.

160 barrels of pork  
335 bushels of peas or beans  
430 barrels of flour  
75 do. of whiskey  
27 cwt. of soap  
1125 lbs. of candles  
47 bushels of salt  
750 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

4th. At Baltimore.

857 barrels of pork  
1786 bushels of peas or beans  
2296 barrels of flour  
400 do. of whiskey  
143 cwt. of soap  
6070 lbs. of candles  
239 bushels of salt  
4000 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

5th. At Norfolk, Virginia.

267 barrels of pork  
538 bushels of peas or beans  
717 barrels of flour  
125 do. of whiskey  
45 cwt. of soap  
1875 lbs. of candles  
78 bushels of salt  
1250 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

6th. At Charleston, S. C.

53 barrels of pork  
112 bushels of peas or beans  
144 barrels of flour  
25 do. of whiskey  
9 cwt. of soap  
375 lbs. of candles  
16 bushels of salt  
250 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

7th. At Albany, N. Y.

64 barrels of pork  
134 bushels of peas or beans  
172 barrels of flour  
30 do. of whiskey  
11 cwt. of soap  
450 lbs. of candles  
19 bushels of salt  
300 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

8th. At Springfield, Mass.

51 barrels of pork  
107 bushels of peas or beans  
135 barrels of flour  
24 do. of whiskey  
9 cwt. of soap  
360 lbs. of candles  
215 bushels of salt  
40 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

9th. At Carlisle, Penn.

51 barrels of pork  
107 bushels of peas or beans  
135 barrels of flour  
24 do. of whiskey  
9 cwt. of soap  
360 lbs. of candles  
215 bushels of salt  
40 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

10th. At Pittsburgh, Penn.

85 barrels of pork  
179 bushels of peas or beans  
230 barrels of flour  
40 do. of whiskey  
14 cwt. of soap  
600 lbs. of candles  
25 bushels of salt  
400 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

11th. At Newport, Ky.

64 barrels of pork  
134 bushels of peas or beans  
172 barrels of flour  
30 do. of whiskey  
11 cwt. of soap  
450 lbs. of candles  
19 bushels of salt  
300 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

12th. At Fort Hawkins, Georgia.

107 barrels of pork  
223 bushels of peas or beans  
287 barrels of flour  
50 do. of whiskey  
18 cwt. of soap  
730 lbs. of candles  
31 bushels of salt  
500 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

13th. At Plattsburg.

138 barrels of pork  
268 bushels of peas or beans  
344 barrels of flour  
60 do. of whiskey  
21 cwt. of soap  
900 lbs. of candles  
38 bushels of salt  
600 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

14th. At St. Kitt's Harbor.

283 barrels of pork  
594 bushels of peas or beans  
1033 barrels of flour

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

180 do. of whiskey  
64 cwt. of soap  
2700 lbs. of candles  
113 bushels of salt  
1000 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1819.

15th. At Niagara.

107 barrels of pork  
223 bushels of peas or beans  
287 barrels of flour  
50 do. of whiskey  
88 cwt. of soap  
750 lbs. of candles  
31 bushels of salt  
500 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1819.

16th. At Detroit.

1378 barrels of pork  
2871 bushels of peas or beans  
3891 barrels of flour  
643 do. of whiskey  
230 cwt. of soap  
9645 lbs. of candles  
402 bushels of salt  
6430 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the 20th day of September, 1819.

17th. At St. Louis.

1025 cwt. of bacon  
689 barrels of pork  
2871 bushels of peas or beans  
2343 barrels of corn meal  
1582 do. of flour  
643 do. of whiskey  
230 cwt. of soap  
9645 lbs. of candles  
402 bushels of salt  
6430 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the first day of October, 1819.

18th. At Arkansas.

40 cwt. of bacon  
27 barrels of pork  
112 bushels of peas or beans  
91 barrels of corn meal  
61 do. of flour  
23 do. of whiskey  
9 cwt. of soap  
375 lbs. of candles  
16 bushels of salt  
250 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1819.

19th. At Red River.

40 cwt. of bacon  
27 barrels of pork  
112 bushels of peas or beans  
91 barrels of corn meal  
61 do. of flour  
23 do. of whiskey  
9 cwt. of soap  
375 lbs. of candles  
16 bushels of salt  
250 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1819.

20th. At Baton Rouge.

178 cwt. of bacon  
86 barrels of pork  
337 bushels of peas or beans  
292 barrels of corn meal  
197 do. of flour  
80 do. of whiskey  
39 cwt. of soap  
1200 lbs. of candles  
50 bushels of salt  
800 gallons of vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1820.

21st. At New-Orleans.

1652 cwt. of bacon  
1110 barrels of pork  
4625 bushels of peas or beans  
3776 barrels of corn meal  
2540 do. of flour  
1036 do. of whiskey  
370 cwt. of soap  
15,540 lbs. of candles  
643 bushels of salt  
10,350 gallons of vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1820.

Pork, peas, beans, flour, whiskey, salt and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure vessels; and the soap and candles in boxes of a convenient size for transportation.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, and of changing the periods of delivery; or giving, previously, sixty days' notice to the contractors.

The contractor is to be liable for the expenses of inspection, and for the safe delivery, at such warehouse as may be designated by the United States, at the several depots.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
C. VANDEVENTER,  
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

September 18-21

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States in Richmond, Va. Portsmouth, N. H. Detroit, Mich. T. Boston, Providence, R. I. Hartford, Conn. New-York, Canandaigua, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Richmond, Va. Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S. C. New-Orleans, Villegeville, Geo. Lexington, K. St. Louis, M. Cincinnati, O. Raleigh, N. C. and Nashville, Tenn. will insert the above once a week until the 10th of November next.

## Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

AN adjourned meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge, will be held at the Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

THO. T. BARR, Grand Sec'y.

Sept. 25-A. L. 5318-A. D. 1818—(Oct. 2-9)

## GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture.

They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the bar, to suit retail stores, at the late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper.

The above articles were all manufactured by Birkbeck, Page & Birkbeck, of Pittsburgh, Lexington, Jan. 31-18

## POETRY.

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

On seeing Fremont's NATIONAL PICTURE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Exhibited at New York, Oct. 10, 1818.

All hail! all hail! august and glorious band! Faithful and firm, in times that tried the soul; Who to an injured, dear, devoted land, Spoke more than comfort in that sacred scroll

That scroll—whose blazon'd tale of early wrongs Appealed indignant to the listening world; Told unto men of old what men below, And in the tyrant's teeth defiance hurl'd—

That scroll, immortal as the matchless Mind That pour'd his own bright spirit on the page; Gave Freedom's grand lesson to mankind, And stamp'd his image on the noblest age.

Proud was the moment, when that scroll I view'd Proclaim'd in thunder, that the deed was done; And should'st thou suffer, yet exulting man, Despotism's doom'd and liberty begun.

Then FREEDOMER took the Eagle's form, And constellation stars sublimely shone; Follow'd his chosen standard through the storm, And lent his lightning to the avenger's sword.

Reckless, before, Columbia's Champions fought, Desperate their daring; effort without aim; Victory was vengeance; and no more their sought, Till Wisdom show'd the path to loftier fame.

The mighty magic of a nation's name Gives to each heart a new and rapturous thrill; Redress their scorn—a country is their claim, Their universal shout, the people's will.

'Tis done! the eternal triumph is achieved! Beloved land! in vain we did not cease: Glory outspoke what dreaming youth believed, And all is history, that once was hope.

Ample the nation's passion swells the heart That o'er the glorious picture pants in youth; \* Lo! how each heroic sketch of falling art, Fades in the fame of high historic truth.

That silent scene—how solemnly grand! In more than Roman majesty sever'd; Patriotic, all pure and primitive their stand, Stern, incorrupt, beyond all fraud or fear.

And here, where patriot forms the canvas crowd, Raptur'd I gaze, and almost bend the knee, And view each visage, sweet; but oh, how proud In that high consciousness—'I too am free—'

Free, as the warriors of my father land, Who could'st thou glorious land its first fame— Free as the artist, whose historic hand, With their's has eterv'd a TOMBSTONE'S name.

\* Scenes from Shakespeare, by West, are suspended in the same Gallery.

## LITERARY.

A Poem has recently issued from the Philadelphia Press, from the pen of J. K. Paine, under the title of "THE BLACK SWANSON." We have not yet met with the Poem, but have no doubt it is correctly described in the following words, by the Editor of the Democratic Press:

"The story, the scenes, and historical illustrations of the Poem, are altogether American. The sentiments glow with the fire of ardent feeling and genuine patriotism. It well deserves to be purchased and read by every American who has the heart and soul and pride, which ought to appertain to his character and country. It will, however, be better to quote it than to praise it."

The same paper has favored us with two extracts from the Poem, as samples of its sentiments and versification, which we copy.

The first is a burst of feeling called forth, on passing West Point, by the recollection of the late discussion, on the floor of Congress, respecting the merits of the captors of Andre during the revolutionary war:

Beneath its frowning brow and flag, below, The weltering waves, and heard were seen to flow! Round West Point's rule and adamant base, That cold to mind old ARNOLD'S deep disgrace, ANDRE'S hard fate, lamented, though deserved, And men, who from their duty never swerved!

The HONEST THREE—the pride of yeoman blood, Who saved the country which they might have sold!

Refused the proffer'd bribe, and, sternly true, Did what the man that doubts them ne'er would do. Yes! if the scroll of never-dying fame, Shall tell the truth, 'twill bear each body name; And while the writhed man, who vainly tried To wound their honor, and his country's pride, Shall moulder in the dirt from whence he came, Forget, or only recollect to his shame, Quoted shall be these gallant, honest men, By many a warrior's voice and poet's pen, To wake the sleeping spirit of the land, And merge with courage the patriotic band.

In the following quotation (says the Press) the Poet adverts to the late war with Great Britain, and in good set terms holds up to public detestation those Americans who did not do their duty. He felt the truth of what he was writing, and he has so written it that it will be felt as it ought by every man who reads it:

The Eagle and the Lion, now at strife, Stood in the blood-strenght life for life; On land our country bled at every pore; At sea the palm of victory she bore; On land, one dastard earned a land of shame; At sea a train of glorious raps of fame.

Remember their country's glory, blow by blow, And bid a thousand years of glory flow. Here in the south, a land of plain-fronted men, They called loud from infernal warfare's den; And people doted, even to this distant day, Which bore the palm of conquest away; Play, that balms the weath'rs' sorest aches; One never knew—the other had forgot.

Could men, whose eyes first saw the blessed day In this good land, at home, like women, stay, Plead conscience to escape the coming fight, And slink behind some vile pretence of right? There have been such—oblivion shall their name; Better forget their story and their shame, Who would not fight bravely, heart and hand, In any cause for their dear land's good.

Never may the heartless peasant know The joys from conscious rectitude that flow; Nor ever, for one fleeting moment, prove Man's dear respect, or woman's dearest love; Never may he hold high converse with the brave, But live with slaves, and be himself a slave; Nor may he know the other waking bliss Of living in a free man's home like this, The poor man's long-sought, new-found, promised land.

Where generous Plenty, with a bountiful hand, Pays honest Labor, from her boundless store; And each day makes him richer than his forefathers; Yet may the dastard know such biding place, Nor such a country at all with deep disgrace; But pine on subject Afric's scorching sand, Or banish'd to old Europe's distant land, Grovel beneath some towering tyrant's throne, Nor dare to call his worthless soul his own—

Or live at home to know a fate still worse— The generous soul's most bitter living curse— Live in his native clime a wretch abhor'd, And lead his name descent in black record, A freeborn slave, who would not bid his land To succor his own suffering native brood.

Speaking of the above Poem, the National Advocate says, "There are many fine efforts of fancy, many noble sentiments of patriotism; and, take the work altogether, it is calculated to add new lustre to the fame of the author, who writes like an American on subjects purely American."

New-York, Oct. 25.

## ACCIDENT.

The Steam-Boat Nautilus, belonging to the Vice-President, Tompkins, while on her way to Staten Island last evening, run foul of the steam boat Atlanta, belonging to the Governor Ogden, as she was coming from Elizabethtown Point, and carried away one of the wheels of the latter boat, and injured her in other respects so much that her owner has sent her up to the ship yard for repair.

Her place, in the meantime, we understand, will be supplied by the Steam Boat Swift, captain Macy—The Nautilus and Atlanta met off Castle Williams, and were both under full way when they came in contact.—There were a number of passengers on board each, all of whom escaped unhurt.

By the Philadelphia papers, we learn that the Rev. Mr. Burgess arrived at that port in the ship Electra from London. It will be recollected that Mr. Burgess is one of the two Agents sent out by the Colonization Society at Washington, to explore the coast of Africa, and select a suitable position for a colony of Free Blacks from this country. It will also be recollected that the other agent, the Rev. Mr. Mills, died on his passage from Africa to England. Mr. Burgess has probably brought with him the result of their united labors.

## PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The anniversary commencement of Princeton College was celebrated on the 30th Sept. on which occasion the first degree in the arts was conferred on 43, and the second degree on 18 young gentlemen.

The following gentlemen, Masters of Arts in other colleges, were admitted ad eundem, viz.

The Rev. Alexander McLeiland, the Rev. Pascal N. Strong, William Hooper, Professor of Languages in the University of North Carolina, and James Ross, Professor of Languages, Philadelphia.

Stephen Marsh Rogers, Bachelor of Arts of Brown University, was admitted ad eundem.

The honorable degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Dr. John B. Beck, Dr. Charles D. Meigs, the Rev. Robert E. B. McLeod, the Rev. Frederick Christian Schaeffer, the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, and James S. Green, Esq.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Joseph Hopkinson, late of Philadelphia, Mr. Daniel Webster of Boston, and Dr. David Hosack of New-York.

The degree of Dr. of Divinity was conferred on the Reverend Robert G. Wilson, of Chillicothe, Ohio; and the Rev. James Kidd, professor of Oriental Languages in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, Scotland.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, in April last, the Degree of Dr. of Divinity, was conferred on the Rev. Stephen B. Baile, of Georgetown, District of Columbia.

At the present meeting Jacob Green, Esq. was the chosen Professor of Chemistry, Natural History, and Experimental Philosophy.

A newspaper under the title of 'The Kaleidoscope, or Literary and Scientific Mirror,' made its appearance at Liverpool, in August last. We have received a copy of it to the 8th of Sept.—Ref.

The London Traveller, of the 27th of August, makes the following remarks on the conduct of the Manchester Spinners:

"Two months have now elapsed since the Manchester Spinners have voluntarily deprived themselves of supporting themselves and their families. In numbers it is computed, they amount to nearly fifteen thousand. Let any person calculate the sum necessary to support such a body of people for such a period, even with the most spare economy, and then reflect how completely the system must be organized which enables them to persist in their designs. At 6d per day each, the sum would amount to £375 a day; and for two months to £23,000. At 1s. per day, it would, of course, be double. Where is the sum procured? Let it also be remembered, that the same system may be rendered applicable to projects of a much more serious character than the present appear to be. But were it even always confined to its office as an auxiliary in extending from the master manufacturers such wages as the laborers choose to demand, we cannot imagine a scheme more pregnant with mischievous consequences."

Important Invention.—Mr. Samuel Davis, of Maryland, has invented a machine, by which he can raise from the bottoms of rivers and harbors, stones of several hundred tons weight. He is the inventor, also, of another machine, for deepening water courses, and of a mud discharging machine, for the right to use which at Baltimore, the corporation of that city gave him \$3000.

Fast Spinning.—Two young ladies, Misses Sarah Patterson and Cornelia Zeelie, of Painted Post, spun and reeled, each, on the 11th September one hundred and thirty knots of woollen filling.

Curious.—The Winchester Gazette mentions the extraordinary case of a Negro woman, born in Virginia, about 40 years of age, originally very black, who has undergone a change of color. Four parts in five of her skin are as white, smooth and transparent, as in a fair European. Her face and neck discover the veins under the skin; and the bluish of the rose plays beautifully over the lily white skin, when excited by the passions of shame or anger.

A. E. Brown is elected governor of the state of Ohio, by a large majority.



# TREATMENT OF CAPTAIN WEBB, AT BELFAST, IRELAND.

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle, Aug. 26.

We learn that a very respectable master and owner of an American ship, now in this harbor, and on the eve of sailing for America with his complement of passengers on board, was yesterday, when in the act of clearing out his vessel, dragged to prison, at the instance of a person not of the first respectability. The circumstances which led to this proceeding are yet enveloped in some degree of mystery, not being grounded on any debt, or alleged debt, against the vessel or master; but it is thought, there is on foot against this most respectable stranger, some dark and designing plot, deserving the scrutiny of all honest citizens, who are alike interested in rescuing their country from the imputation of sanctioning such vexatious conduct.

Aug. 29.—In our paper of Wednesday, we had occasion to mention the harsh and unaccountable treatment received by Captain Webb, of the American ship Lucy, by being cruelly dragged to prison on Tuesday last. A general feeling of indignation at the circumstance pervaded the public mind, and Mr. Luke, the American consul, very properly interested himself for the captain's justification. Bail was given into a sheriff, the prisoner was liberated, and several affidavits given to exhibit the true nature of the case.

The affidavits, with a copy of the affidavit of Richard Wolfenden, upon which the judge's fiat had been obtained against the captain, were, on Thursday, submitted to a numerous and respectable meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The chief part of Wolfenden's affidavit charges the captain with ordering his men to put him on a mud bank; and that, accordingly, two of the Lucy's men rowed him towards said bank, where they landed him, about 9 o'clock at night, and that the bank where the deponent was so placed is on the edge of the channel of Belfast harbor, and distant from the main land about two miles; that from the said channel to the shore there is mud four or five feet deep, and full of dangerous holes; that the tide was rapidly flowing, and with the utmost difficulty the deponent got on shore, with the assistance of some people, at the risk of their lives; that he was nearly suffocated with the mud.

The affidavit, however, of Joseph Follingsby, esq., who happened to be a visitor on board the vessel that day, and those of the steward, the second mate, and the four seamen who rowed Wolfenden on shore, give a very different complexion to the transaction.

By these it appeared that Wolfenden obtruded himself on the company when going on board the Lucy, on Sunday, the 6th instant, under the pretence that he was going to examine the vessel previous to engaging two or three passages for America; that he took with him several empty bottles packed in a basket; that he was received with the rest of the company in the most hospitable manner by captain Webb, at whose table he dined, and drank abundance of wine and spirits; that he repeatedly applied, in vain, to the steward to sell him Geneva, offering a guinea per gallon for it, thereby, as it is believed, to implicate the vessel in an illegal traffic; that he afterwards desired to be put on board a Prussian brig, at some distance; but upon being taken there, he was not received on board, for they said they knew him, as he had been on board before; that Wolfenden then desired to be put on shore, and that, accordingly, captain Webb ordered his second mate and four seamen to put him on the Holywood shore; that they accordingly rowed as far up the creek, near Dr. Holidy's, as the tide would permit, and when the boat struck on the sand, Wolfenden went out on the strand, on good hard bottom, in about six inches water, but instead of going towards the shore, he turned in the opposite direction, and fell; that upon this the mate ordered two of his men to conduct him to the road, which they accordingly did, one carrying his basket, and the other his great coat; that at this time it was between 7 and 8 o'clock, the evening clear and light.

It has been strongly suspected that this man, Wolfenden, was but an instrument in the hand of others, who wished to ruin the captain, and have his vessel seized; yet we can scarcely believe that malice could be carried to such a length. If there has been a conspiracy, it is most disgraceful to those who had planned it. The Chamber of Commerce, of course, did not conceive it their province to interfere further, in the present state of the business; but, in the mean time, it was resolved, that the affidavits should be entered in their books, to enable them to take such ulterior steps as they might consider proper, after the matter should have undergone legal investigation.

The impression on the mind of every one present seemed to be, that captain Webb had behaved with propriety and forbearance, and that he had been very cruelly treated; but the alacrity with which the matter was enquired into, will convince him that the inhabitants of this town view with indignation any act that appears inhospitable; and that his character, instead of being lowered, is raised in the public estimation.

The conduct of the constables who arrested captain Webb, will, it is hoped, not escape enquiry. There were five or six of them, armed with pistols and cutlasses. Without giving him a moment's time to send for his friends, they seized him when at his dinner in a house at the Quay, and dragged him, as if the most atrocious felon, half way up High street, and would not unhand him for a moment, until they had gotten a pound note for

their indulgence, and only then permitted him to walk quietly, surrounding him with their pistols and cutlasses, till they took him the whole length of High street, to Pat. Linn's, from whence they hurried him to the county jail. Constables must in all cases act with care and firmness; but, at the same time, it ought to be with a due regard to decency and humanity.

FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE. TO THE EDITOR.

Jonesboro', (Tn.) 6th Oct. 1818. SIR.—Having seen in your paper of the 23d ult. under the London head, an anecdote respecting General Jackson, which appears to be copied from a statement made in the 'Morning Chronicle'; and as the affair alluded to happened in this village under my own eye, I will take the liberty of stating the facts—by which you will see that neither of the statements is entirely correct.

It is a well known trait in the character of general Jackson, that no man scarcely ever possessed more life and vivacity; and whilst sitting as a judge, although the dignity of the bench was maintained in a manner fully to correspond with the solemn and important duties he had to discharge, yet when off the bench, he not only enjoyed himself, but was the very life of the lawyers, and all around him. During the term he acted as judge at this court, there was a very awkward sheriff, who used to be the subject of great sport to the lawyers, and to those with whom he had business. At a session of the court, a fellow named Russell Bean, who had received the rudiments of his morals from the first settlers of the country, besides being constitutionally depraved, commenced a most violent attack on a man named McCormack, with a stick, and beat him most furiously. A warrant was issued, and given to the sheriff to execute. Bean, in the meantime, got on his horse with a rifle, and bid defiance. The sheriff seemed, as usual, rather bashful about executing the process, and commenced summoning a posse, about the tavern door. The court had just adjourned for dinner, and the judge was in the crowd; some of the lawyers waggishly told the sheriff to summon the judge, as he was as much bound to go as they were; accordingly he was summoned. The judge immediately told the sheriff to get them horses wherever he could find them, and in the mean time they would furnish up their pistols and get matters ready. Bean finding a storm brewing, retreated a few hundred yards; and whilst the sheriff was getting horses, the judge, with the bar, and a decent set of rabble who wanted to see fun, set out on foot in quest of Bean, whom they soon found. He was ordered on the spot to halt, but not choosing to do so, Drury Brazelle, being foremost, and Bean having a hill to rise, he gained on him so as to make the effect of a pistol a little doubtful, and fired whether with intention to kill, or not, I never understood; but Bean stopped—when the judge advanced near enough to do mischief, and threatened, if he did not instantly surrender, he would empty the contents of his pistol into him; whereupon Bean surrendered. They then turned about, and he followed them to town. As the district court had not, at that time, cognizance of the offence, he was bound over to the court that had, and was punished.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS. Extract of a letter from a correspondent at St. Mary's, dated, 15th Oct. I have seen a number of reports, about the Indians in East Florida, in circulation in the papers, representing them to be very numerous and hostile. I give you, to contradict these statements, the following communication, which I have lately received from St. Augustine, which may be relied on: "St. Augustine, Oct. 6. "The reports respecting the Indians in this province are very erroneous; there are not on this side of the St. John's in the province, five hundred of them, including all ages and both sexes. The most I have ever seen in St. Augustine has not been more than twenty, including women and children. It is totally false that they have been supplied by the government here with ammunition; those that I have seen have generally brought in skins, which they barter for blankets, clothing, &c. They may perhaps get small quantities of ammunition also, from those persons with whom they trade; they could not, indeed, subsist without it. "Those that I have talked with (for many of them speak English) are heartily sick of the war with the United States, and say they wish anxiously for peace. They appear to be perfectly sensible of their want of strength to contend with the United States; they say the war has been fermented by their worst enemies, and if it continues that they shall be totally exterminated. They are now without the means of subsistence, except what they obtain from hunting; their corn fields have been destroyed; they are driven from their country and their homes without provisions, and nearly naked; and the coming winter they will experience the horrors of famine." [Savannah Museum.

PREPARATION. FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. It has been an adage, almost time out of mind, that in peace we should prepare for war. No precept ever fell from the lips of the illustrious Washington, with more force and grace, than this one. He repeated it in various forms, in addresses to the people, and in speeches to their representatives; and who was so fit to recommend it? Whose experience was as likely to give it currency? He had passed through a perilous war with inadequate means of preparation; raw troops and undisciplined militia, a scanty supply of military stores, and scarce a breast-work to shelter his troops. The gallant spirit of an oppressed people led them into a war, for which they were insufficiently prepared; it was principally the impulse of that gallant spirit which led them through it with glory and success.

The maxim was not lost upon his successors; but it served rather as an ornament to their addresses, than as a rule of conduct to the government. The last war again found us unprepared for active hostilities: Our militia still untrained, our navy on too small a scale, our depots too empty of arms and ammunition, and our forts too few or too weak. We again triumphed; gloriously triumphed; but we laid down the sword, with this solemn conviction in every bosom, that we should always take care to keep it bright, and ready for action.

It is true, that we ought not always to be playing the part of Drawcansir—there is no necessity of always putting on "the armor and the attitude demanded by a crisis." But there is a bound to all things—we ought always to assume such an attitude as may be called defensive. We ought to add to our navy, to our depots, to our fortifications, and discipline and skill to our militia. There is no duty which the government is more seriously bound to perform—and none, we are happy to see, which the present President of the United States is more zealously bent on performing.

Late paragraphs from various prints in the union, point out various measures on the eve of preparation. Witness the survey of the Chesapeake during the present year, and a recent survey of some of the rivers, both for fortifications and a site for a naval depot. Witness the efforts making for fortifications on the waters of the Mobile, Lake Pontchartrain, the Mississippi, and Lake Barataria. Witness the preparations for establishing a naval depot above the Highlands, on the Hudson river. Witness the surveys making of the Thames, in Connecticut, "with a view of fixing on a site for the establishment of a grand naval depot."

See also the expedition under major Loring, for exploring the head waters of the Missouri. Witness also the fort which is to be built on the Yellow Stone, 1800 miles up the Missouri, for the purpose of keeping the British trader and the Indian warrior in order. Turn also to the idea "entertained of a strong post at the mouth of the St. Peters, and another at the Stone Lake, which is its principal source"—arrangements which a Kentucky editorial churl is forced to confess, "demonstrate a breast-highly reputable to Secretary Calhoun."

We hear besides from time to time of this fortification improved; this arsenal enlarged; that contract for arms—all indicating a degree of active vigilance on the part of the administration, which is as creditable to the government as it is useful to the nation. Within forty miles of this city, up this river, there are three establishments rising, one the property of the nation, and two of individuals, to supply the people or government with arms. Neither of these has ever yet been hinted at in the public papers. One is a grand Arsenal for the depot of arms for the southern country, belonging to the government and now nearly completed.—Another is a foundry for the casting of cannon, now at work, erected by a most ingenious man, for the completion of a contract he has made with the United States. The third is an armory, now erecting by individuals, for the supply of several thousand stand of arms on contract.

Judge BLAND, the commissioner to South America, who passed over land from Buenos Ayres to Chili, has arrived at Philadelphia, in the America, from Valparaiso. He has returned in good season, to prepare his report, as the other commissioners have done, in time to be laid before congress. Mr. ROONEY and Mr. GRAHAM, two of the commissioners, and Mr. BROCKENRIDGE, secretary to the commission, have been recently engaged, in Washington, in preparing their report.

FROM CHILI. A letter from St. Jago de Chili, dated July 9th, details the following: "A number of vessels arrived lately at Coquimbo, whose names, except the Macedonian, of Boston, I have not yet learned. A number of vessels have also arrived here, principally British, with cargoes of from 4 to 500,000 dollars each, and the Packet, from Boston, with a cargo of 300,000 dollars. The anticipated fall of Lima has ruined this market. The amount of property brought here within the last twelve months, is calculated at near ten millions of dollars.

The Patriots, since their last successes, have passed their time in feasting and rejoicing; the Royalists are still in possession of Valdivia, the port of Talcahuana and Concepcion, but the Patriots are going against them in September, and feel no apprehension but they will be easily conquered; and, indeed, Lima is shaking, as they intend to march against it as soon as they drive them entirely from this province. The vice-roy is said to have sued for a truce of five years, which was very wisely declined. The Spanish messenger came in the U. States' sloop Ontario, and returned in her to Lima. The Ontario sailed thence 14th of June, for the northwest coast. Judge Prevost has not gone in her; he is in this capital.

They are suffering very much at Lima for wheat, beef, &c. &c. which they formerly drew in a great abundance from this province. If the supply continues to be cut off, as rigorously commenced, a revolution was strongly expected. There are thirty-three vessels in Valparaiso, among them the British sloop of war Blossom, captain Hickey; the British frigate Andromache sailed a few days since for Lima: there is no Spanish blockad-

ing squadron off since the drubbing the Esmeralda got.

The ship Beaver and the brig Canton, of New-York, are reported to have been condemned in Concepcion.

P. S. After the Ontario sailed, judge Prevost remained here, but now it appears that he is going on to the northwest coast in the British sloop of war Blossom, captain Hickey. Captain H. goes on to renounce all claim to the settlement at Columbia river, in the name of the British government, and the American commissioner goes there in the British sloop of war to settle matters. Judge Bland, who takes passage in the vessel that takes this, will be able to give a better history of that business."

FROM THE AURORA. The army of Chili was, in June, in the neighborhood of Salta—the Royal force was on the frontier of Peru.

Captain Biddle, in the Ontario, had sailed for the mouth of the Columbia river, on the north-west coast; and a British ship of war, commanded by captain Hickey, followed the Ontario soon after, on board of which Mr. Prevost, agent of the United States, also went a passenger. It was understood that the British officer was authorized to formally abandon all claims to territory or settlement in that quarter, to which some settlers and adventurers there had previously set up pretensions, which threatened unpleasant consequences, but which are thus likely to be terminated amicably.

Wheat from Chili.—We understand that judge Bland has brought from Chili, amongst other productions, some peculiar to that country, a small quantity of WHEAT, which has been distributed, for experiment, amongst gentlemen of agricultural taste and observation.

Chili is said to be the finest wheat country in the world; producing the finest grain, and the greatest yield. That brought by judge Bland, we are told, is very white, and is somewhat shorter, rounder, and fuller in the grain, than ours usually is. Those gentlemen to whom it has been distributed, would do well to be particular in noting the time of sowing—the space of ground—and the quantity produced. It has been observed of animals, perhaps more particularly horses, and grain, that one improves, while the other deteriorates, in being transplanted from the southward to the northward—and vice versa. [Balt. Censor.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. Extract of a letter, communicated for the Censor, dated "Island of Margarita, Sept. 6, 1818. "Our military exertions are now paralyzed by the swell of the waters, but our armies, and those of the enemy, are strengthening themselves for the ensuing campaign. In the mean time, there has entered in Guiana and this island a great number of armed vessels. The inhabitants here carry on war with the greatest terror, notwithstanding the resistance of the Royalists.

"This moment we have in our port 11 prizes, captured by our islanders. "Our forces are employed as follows: General Paez in Apure, with 3500 cavalry and 700 infantry; general Zaraza and Monaga in Pay and St. Diego, with 2500 horsemen; Gen. Sedeno in Charaguana, with 1000 cavalry; general Marino and Bermudas in Cumana, with 2600 of all arms; general Rosas in Barcelona, with 1000; and the supreme chief in Guiana, with 4000 infantry, who are increasing every day by new recruits; of course, we hope, without the least doubt, our fate will be settled and our liberties achieved before the year expires.

"All these divisions, except those at Cumana and Barcelona, will act against the enemy at the ensuing campaign, and so we shall have in our armies 7000 cavalry, 5000 infantry, and a corresponding artillery, lately arrived from England."

NEW YORK, Nov. 4. A gentleman from Newburg states that the fire in several of the mountainous tracts in that neighborhood still rages, and has desolated many thousand acres. The "drowned lands," as they are called, are on fire, and it is supposed that the ravages of the element in those grounds has extended to three or four hundred acres. It passes through the peat formations beneath the soil to the depth of 4 or 5 feet, bursting out at different points, and rendering a passage over the surface extremely unsafe—a bullock had fallen through the crust and perished. The turnpike which crosses a part of those lands is reported to have one or two miles of its distance undermined. Our informant further states, that the streams on which are numerous mills, have so entirely failed, that the grinding of grain through a large extent of country was almost at an end.—Mer. Adv.

A GLOOMY PICTURE. NEW YORK, Oct. 28. THE TIMES.—The unusual scarcity of money at the present time, and consequent depreciation of every kind of stocks, have produced a great sensation throughout this city. With the causes which have led to this embarrassing state of things, we are entirely unacquainted. The stock of the bank of the United States, which some months since sold for more than 50 per centum advance, is only at 12. Many of our city bank stocks have fallen 5 to 10 per cent in the course of one week. The brokers advertise for the purchase of half dollars, &c., at premium, and the scarcity of the precious metals has induced the Banks to curtail their discounts.—Columbian.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. There is no one thing, at present, to which the people of the Atlantic states

are so deeply interested, as internal improvements. We do not mean merely the improvement of the surface of the earth, generally, but those greater improvements of art, which convert the bounties of nature from their natural channels, and appropriate them to our particular benefit. The first object in all new countries, is the cultivation of the earth; as soon as this is done to an extent to produce a surplus of produce, the next object is to get this surplus to a market: At first, the rivers and the face of the earth, in their natural state, are sufficient for this purpose, but as the surplus produced increases, the facilities of getting it to market must be improved. At first, roads, the cheapest improvement, suffice; but lastly, canals must be made.

The natural facilities for getting to market are pretty equally distributed in all countries. All countries are intersected with rivers navigable in some way, so that the natural means of getting to market are much the same in all countries. The advantages of cultivation for market in any country, depend on the price of land, or the productiveness of the soil, and the facilities of getting to a market.

When we compare the price of land in the Atlantic states with its price in the western and southern states, we find the advantage altogether in favor of the latter. When we compare the productiveness of the soil in the same sections of country, taking into account the expense of clearing, and making due allowance for the exaggerations of travellers, and the interested, we still find the footing of the calculation greatly in favor of the west and the south. There remains then but one other item to equalize the account, and that is, the facilities of getting to market. This item, without the assistance of art, will make very little in our favor. The west and south are watered and intersected in every direction with fine rivers—there are few parts of the country where a few miles' land-carriage will not bring you to a river navigable, at least, with boats, and when once on a river navigable only with rafts and boats, the remaining expense of getting to market is trifling.

The Atlantic states then cannot hold competition with the southern and western, unless indeed they can do something to improve their natural advantages over their neighbors. Unless this shall be done in some way, we may calculate that the tide of emigration from the east to the west, instead of slackening, will continually become stronger. The consequences of this are manifest to every one. It operates not only as a continual drain upon our numbers, but upon our wealth and prosperity. The Atlantic states are like a great reservoir, which is continually filling itself by a small stream, and continually emptying itself by a larger one. In this state of things, our cities cannot continue to increase in numbers and wealth; our lands must rather diminish than increase in value. The country is rapidly tending to an equilibrium, and we are to remain stationary, or rather go back, until the western country comes to equal us in denseness of population, in the price of its lands, and in the net profits arising from labor. A great deal may be done towards remedying these evils, and a great deal may be done by property-holders in this part of the country, or their property will continue to decrease in value in spite of all their industry and labor.

It is said that "straws indicate which way the wind blows;" and the late change of tone in the British writers, as clearly shows that how much soever our country may have been contemned, her growing prosperity and strength, in the eyes of the British writers, are not now quite so despicable. The homage paid to our "fir built frigates" is enough to gratify our proudest national feelings. The allied sovereigns of Europe were to have assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle some time in the beginning of the present month. It is hinted, that among other subjects to which their attention will be called, the dispute between the United States and Spain will not be the least important. We can have no objection to the holy alliance freely discussing the matters in controversy between us and Spain; but further they must not go. We can manage our own affairs in our own way, without the interference of mediators.—Savannah Rep.

PAINFUL CASUALTY. NORFOLK, Oct. 15. With sentiments of the most sincere condolence in the affliction into which the event has plunged an amiable and highly respectable family, we announce the death of master Thomas, second son of Mordocai Cooke, esq., of Portsmouth, in the 5th year of his age. This promising boy, the darling of his parents, was, only a few moments before the sad occurrence which translated him to eternity, in the bloom of health, and indulging in all the sportiveness of boyish pastime; when a horse that was attached to a cart loaded with lumber took fright, and running in the direction of the child, knocked him down, and before he could extricate himself, one of the wheels passed over his head, and shattered it in the most shocking manner—he expired immediately.

This should be an awful admonition to persons having charge of horses, which are unruly or apt to take fright, not to leave them alone in the streets, at any time. The frequent violation of our laws, by dray-men and others, in driving through the streets in a rapid trot, may not mal-appropriately be called to the notice of our police, on this occasion. (Beacon

PRINCETON, Oct. 27. The beautiful bridge over the Monou-

gahla has nearly reached the northern shore; it will probably be crossed before Christmas. The one over the Alleghany is not so far advanced, but yet enough is done to ensure its completion. Pittsburgh will then exhibit what no American city or town has ever yet done; two splendid Bridges over two mighty streams within 400 yards of each other.

NOTICE TO THE WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS. The widows and minor children of soldiers that died in the service of the United States, during the late war, are informed, that the law giving them commutation, or five years' half pay pension, in lieu of land, expires on the sixteenth day of February next, (1819). Those persons that are entitled to the pension, amounting to 240 dollars, that do not apply for it before that period, will probably be forever after debarred from obtaining it. This notice, which is given by an agent in one of the northern states, in the shape of an advertisement to claimants, inviting their application to him, we publish gratuitously; reminding them, at the same time, that no agency is necessary in the case. Claimants who are ignorant of the mode of transferring the business, may avail themselves of the aid of the Representatives of their respective districts, in Congress, who will take pleasure in affording it, at the approaching session, to make the necessary application, &c., at the public offices.

Latest from England. NEW-YORK, Nov. 5. The very fast sailing ship Belfast, captain Bucker, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool. She hauled out of dock on the 14th of September, (after which time had no communication with the shore) and sailed on the 18th. A number of vessels were coming out the same day, the Ann Maria, Waite, for this port, supposed to be among them. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with London papers to the 9th, and Liverpool to the 11th September, all inclusive. They contain no news of importance. We learn that there was no change of consequence in the markets.

LONDON, SEPT. 9. The account this morning is, that the queen has had a good night, and is better. The fluctuation in the funds, in the course of this morning, although pretty considerable, has been less than for the last days, being confined to 1-2 per cent. Consols closed at 75 3/4; do. for account 57 7-8; omnium 2 3-4 discount. We are enabled to state, by public and private accounts this morning, from Manchester, that there is every prospect of a speedy restoration of tranquillity in that town.

London Markets, Sept. 8.—Very considerable public sales of coffee were brought forward this morning, and the market closed exceedingly heavy. Yesterday the intelligence of the continental markets was not so favorable as had been anticipated. The cotton market has been rather heavy since our last—the total sales do not exceed 600 bags. The East India sale for the 15th is now declared for 32 thousand bags, and expected to be increased. At the corn markets yesterday, new wheat met a heavy sale, upon a decline of 2s; foreign barley was higher; rye for seed advanced. The demand for rice has subsided. Tobacco, but little variation. The latest opposition papers from London speak in high terms of praise of the magnanimous conduct of our government towards Spain.

The excitement in the manufacturing districts of England, at the last accounts, was apparently increasing; not only suspending the work in spinning, weaving, &c. but increasing the troubles of government, and requiring the exertion of its military energies. An English article mentions, that the Dutch are returning to their ancient monopoly in the Indian Archipelago—have closed all the eastern ports—obliged all the native vessels to carry Dutch flags and papers—are taking possession of all the ports in Borneo, Sumatra, &c. so as to form their old system of arbitrary exclusion—openly avowing a determination to destroy all British trade in that quarter, and to harass and oppress the British merchants residing in Batavia and elsewhere; that, without some check on this system of encroachment, the whole of the eastern trade will be lost to the British—that the Dutch are gradually monopolizing and raising the price of all articles, the produce of the Archipelago, and sending ships on their own account to Bengal, to sell copper and tin, from Japan and Banca, thus undermining the British mining interest; that, in order to debar the British from all intercourse with the natives, they keep in commission three line of battle ships, five frigates and several sloops of war, and innumerable armed vessels. Salem Gaz.

A Boston Price-Current quotes U. S. six per cent stock at 102; bills on London at thirty days 1 per cent. advance, United States Bank stock no sales, and specie at 8 1-2 to 9 per cent advance. After the ebb-tide comes the flood. We may calculate on the price of specie soon falling as rapidly as it has advanced. We had the pleasure, yesterday, to publish, from a Philadelphia paper, some particulars relative to the termination of the misunderstanding between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath: shortly after a letter from Capt. Heath was shown to the editor, wherein he declares that the affair has been adjusted with Com. Perry to his complete satisfaction. Wash. Gazette.



# STATE CONCERNS.

Simon Snyder, late governor of Pennsylvania, is among the members elected to the senate of that state at the late election.

Thomas H. Baird is appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania, to be president judge of the 14th judicial district of that state; composed of the counties of Washington, Fayette, Greene and Somerset.

At a joint meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, Robert Wharton was unanimously re-elected mayor of that city, for the ensuing year.

The governor of Connecticut, by direction of the legislature, has issued a proclamation, announcing that the constitution of civil government framed by the late convention at Hartford has been duly ratified by the people, and directing that it henceforth be observed as the supreme law of the state.

The governor of the territory of Missouri has convened the legislature of that territory at an extra session, which was to have commenced the fourth Monday in October.

The legislature of New-Jersey met at Trenton on the 27th ult. Jesse Upson was re-appointed vice-president of council, and James Linn, secretary. David Thomson, jun. was appointed speaker of the house, and Daniel Coleman clerk. There was no opposition to any of these appointments. On the 30th, Isaac H. Williamson was re-appointed governor; and William Russell, second justice of the supreme court; Thomas T. Kinney was in nomination for second justice of the supreme court, but his name was withdrawn. The legislature, having little business before it, was expected to have adjourned this week.

The legislature of Rhode Island commenced its October session on the same day as that of New-Jersey. In the house of representatives, which is semi-annually elected, Nathaniel Hazard was chosen speaker, and Daniel Randall, clerk, both republicans, without opposition. Governor Knight's communication to the legislature concludes thus:

"In closing this communication, it is peculiarly pleasant to review the situation of these United States. Whichever way we turn, we behold our country blessed with peace, health, liberty and prosperity—virtue and civilization keeping pace with an unexampled increase of population, discord and party prejudice vanishing before the light of reason, and the influence of that religion which reaches peace on earth and good will towards men—the general government administered upon the principles of justice and the constitution, and truly it is said, its exactions are few, and our burdens light—agriculture, manufactures and the arts fostered, and our citizens as well as commerce protected. In contemplating this happy condition of our country, we are irresistibly led to acknowledge and adore the Author of all these blessings, and, with hearts of gratitude, to unite in rendering praise and thanksgiving unto him, for his goodness and bounty so manifestly extended unto us—and to fervently pray, that we may so conduct, that he may be disposed to continue them unto us and our posterity forever."

On counting the polls, (or proxies, as they are called in that state) for representatives to congress, the election of Messrs. Hazard and Eddy, both republicans, heretofore reported, was ascertained to have been without opposition.

Another new bank is established by the legislature of the same state, at South Kingstown.

The commissioners of the northern boundary of Rhode Island, have reported to the legislature that they had been as yet unable to effect a settlement with the Massachusetts commissioners.

The legislature of the state of Connecticut adjourned a few days ago. The bill relating to taxation, which was the most important subject of discussion before the assembly, not being finished in the house until Friday afternoon—where it passed with several amendments, the upper house had not time to act on the same, and the subject is continued to May session. The judiciary bill, which passed both houses, reduces the number of superior court judges from nine to five, after next May.

The legislature of Georgia met on Monday last.

Linah Mims, lieutenant governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, has resigned his seat in the Council.

William Watts, of Doylestown, is appointed, by the governor of Pennsylvania, an associate judge of the courts of common pleas, in Bucks county, in the place of Samuel Hart, resigned.

The Pittsburg Statesman thus speaks of a report which we noticed the other day, respecting the reported candidates for the office of governor of the state of Pennsylvania:

"We should like to know upon what authority the Gazette editor has announced General Lee as a candidate for governor. We know that he has not the slightest grounds to justify him in so doing. With regard to Messrs. Baldwin and Sergeant being candidates, we know nothing, not being in the secret—they may, or may not, be candidates, for aught we know; but this much we feel confident of, that neither of them stands any chance for that office."

At a court martial held in Massachusetts, major general Burbank has been found guilty, amongst other charges, of having "broken the seal of a letter directed to colonel Cushing, and having read the same." He has been removed from office, and disqualified from holding any military office under the commonwealth for two years.

The legislature of Connecticut, now in session at New-Haven, has passed an act permitting the proprietors of the mail stages to carry passengers through that state on the Sabbath day.

At a republican meeting, composed of delegates from the several wards of Boston, (Mass.) convened on the 27th ult. Jonathan Mason was recommended as the republican candidate for Congress at the approaching election. Mr. Mason is a liberal federalist, and at present the representative from that district in Con-

gress, having been elected in opposition to the federal nomination.

William A. Palmer is elected a senator in Congress, from Vermont, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fisk, and also for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

The United States' sloop Ontario, captain Biddle, we learn, sailed about the middle of June, for Columbia river.

Commodore Jacob Lewis, of New-York, came passenger in the schooner Regulator, captain Quiner, which vessel arrived at Marblehead on the 31st ult. in 36 days from Port-au-Prince. He is in an ill state of health.

Mr. Alston, an American artist of the greatest reputation, has lately returned to his native country, after a successful career in England. We hear he has brought out with him a number of unfinished pictures, which he intends to complete in this country; and one finished painting, on the subject of *Eljah fed by the Ravens*, which, it is hoped, he may be induced to open for public inspection.

The Mint of Great Britain has coined, from the 15th of June, 1817, to the 13th of July, 1818, viz.—in gold coins, 6,434,032l. equal to 28,595,697 dollars. In silver coins, 1,667,962l. equal to 7,418,464 dollars. This is something like a Mint.

We are informed, says a Quebec paper, that the astronomers who are employed under the authority of the British and American governments, to ascertain and run the line of latitude 45, having commenced at St. Regis, have proceeded as far as Lake Champlain, and that the line they have drawn lies only a few rods north of the old line.

Mr. Gresham, the minister of Prussia, has repaired to the seat of government for the winter.

LOUISVILLE, NOV. 14.

On Tuesday last, the 10th inst. agreeably to notice given, the following gentlemen were elected President and Directors of the Commercial Bank of Louisville:—Levi Tyler, President; John T. Gray, Wm. C. Galt, J. D. Colmesnil, James Pryor, Samuel Vance, H. M. Shreve, A. L. Campbell, C. P. Luckett, Directors: Abijah Bayless, esq. is appointed Cashier, and James C. Blair, Clerk.

Some idea may be formed of the value of real property in this town, when it is known that the total valuation of the lots of Louisville, independent of any improvement, agreeably to assessment, amounts to 3,131,463 dollars, for the year 1818.

It is said that the exports from New-Orleans, for the present year, will amount to twenty millions of dollars.

Those of Savannah, for the year ending on the 1st inst. amounted to upwards of fourteen millions of dollars.

RICHMOND, Oct. 31.

The Georgia Journal states, that the sales of public land in the Alabama Territory had opened in Milledgeville, at which a number of purchasers from a distance had attended. But three townships had been sold at the last date—Much competition in bidding, fractions 14 and 15 went off (the highest price,) at \$49 per acre—fractions 23 and 24 at 46.

This rate is apparently lower than that of the last sales; yet how much higher is it than of lands in the same district, a few years ago. We know of cases, when the land was bought at 4 or 5 dollars, held by the purchasers at 10 or 12; and is now at 40 or 50 dollars per acre. The lands to the south are considerably higher than those in the north. Those in the Alabama Territory or Mississippi State, are beyond all proportion higher-priced than lands in the Illinois or the Missouri Territories. The disparity must consequently retard the population of the southern country, by turning off the tide of emigration into another channel.—*Compiler.*

BALTIMORE, NOV. 2.

A report was circulating last week in Harrisburg, Pa. and in the adjacent towns and counties, that the Banks in Baltimore had all stopped payment. Although the contradiction of this report here might be considered unnecessary, it is proper, for the information of persons at a distance, to notice it, and to state that it is *not true*. The report probably originated in the speculative assertions of some of the newspaper scribblers in Philadelphia, who are less influenced by a regard for truth than a malicious desire to injure banks.

The State Banks at Cincinnati have stopped specie payments. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the Branch Bank having received orders from the Mother Bank at Philadelphia, to require the immediate payment of a large balance due that institution; and to receive nothing in payment from individuals except *United States paper and specie*. It is also stated that the receiver of Public Monies at that place had received orders to take only the same kind of money in payment for land.

A report reached here last evening, that the Dayton Manufacturing Company, the Lebanon Miami Exporting Company, and the Urbana Banking Company, have followed the example of the Cincinnati banks, and refused to pay specie for their notes. It is also rumored that the new Kentucky banks have likewise stopped payment.

The State of Ohio will be represented in the 17th Congress by Thos. R. Ross, J. W. Campbell, Henry Brush, Samuel Herrick, Philomen Buecher, and John Sloan.—*Chillicothe paper.*

FROM THE ST. LOUIS ENQUIRER.

## BANK OF MISSOURI.

The public will see, from the following statement, that there is not a bank in the union that rests on a firmer foundation than that of the Missouri; a foundation of *specie*—not *rage*.

COPY.

Presented to the General Assembly, 26th October, 1818.

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Missouri, Monday, 26th Oct. 1818.

Capital stock of the Bank of Missouri,	\$210,000 00
Capital stock, branch at St. Genevieve,	40,000 00
Amount of debts due to the Bank,	324,493 21
Real Estate,	4,700 00
Monies deposited,	512,888 89
Notes on the Bank in circulation,	100,002 25
Cash on hand,	231,342 39
Ditto sent for specie,	65,544 49
Ditto sent to the Branch,	40,000 00
	\$27,086 88

SIGNED,

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, Pres't.  
THOMAS BRADY,  
THOS. F. RIDDICK,  
A. L. LANGHAM,  
JOS. PHILIPSON,  
CHRISTIAN WILT,  
JOHN DALES, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this 26th day of October, A. D. 1818, at the banking house of the Bank of Missouri, before me, J. V. GARNIER, J. P.

Township and county of St. Louis.

The above statement of the situation of the Bank, is respectfully submitted to both houses of the Legislature of Missouri, by their obedient servant,  
AUG. CHOUTEAU, Pres't.

CENTS.

At the Mint of the United States. For the accommodation of the public, CENTS, to any moderate amount, will continue to be delivered, for some time, at the Mint in Philadelphia, in exchange for an equal amount, in specie, or paper receivable in the Bank of the United States.

Oct. 30. Publishers of newspapers in the different states of the union, are requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Among all our plans of education, that of a domestic character is the best. The subordination, mutual and reciprocal duties, and the affections, are taught nowhere else so well. Out of these the laws of all societies are formed. Every other method of instruction should as little as possible interfere with that of the family. Here we best learn restraints, common interest, and willing obedience. The more parents do, the better every thing is done. The hours then in which they are together, and among the poor, these hours are in the days of leisure, and these hours are the best for the guardian care of virtue.  
*Essex Register.*

The "Democratic Press" of Wednesday contains the following annotation on an article copied from another paper:

"We have met this assertion, of Mr. Snyder's wish to have been taken up for the Vice-Presidency, in so many shapes, and upon so many occasions, that we think it right to take this opportunity of saying that it never had any foundation in truth! Mr. Snyder was urged by many influential republicans at Washington and in other states than Pennsylvania, to permit them to use his name as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, but he uniformly, and at all times, refused to accede to that proposition, or to any other, and there have been others, which should take him from the state of Pennsylvania."

General Carroll, and colonels Burnett and McKee, we understand, are at present negotiating with the Choctaws for all their claim to land within this state. In the result of this negotiation our state is deeply interested—the Choctaw claim embracing the largest body of good land within its limits. It is generally expected that our commissioners will succeed in the effectuation of their object.  
*[Mississippi Republican.]*

## GENERAL HARPER.

It is said that General Harper does not intend returning to this country, having been solicited by the King of Prussia in the event of the death of Prince Blucher, which is daily expected, to accept the chief command of the Prussian armies, with the rank of Field Marshal!!! It is rumored, however, that this measure will not receive the approbation of the Congress of Sovereigns assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle, as it is supposed, that the Prussian Monarchy, aided by the extraordinary tactics of Field Marshal Harper, will be too powerful for the repose of Europe.—*Wachman.*

General Harper is said to be the first parade officer in the world, and the Boston soldiers the best *parade* troops in the world; so say the Duke of Wellington and Major Russell. Should the holy alliance and the peace societies succeed in driving wars and fighting out of fashion altogether, General Harper and the Boston military dainties will have no competitors, *dans l'art militaire*.  
*Id.*

## GENERAL SWIFT.

The New-York papers convey intelligence of the appointment of general Swift, late of the army, as surveyor of that port, he having previously resigned his military commission, and that he will immediately enter upon the duties of that office.  
*[Balt. Pat.]*

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

## DREADFUL FIRE.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Lexington, dated

"HosTON, Nov. 4, 1818.

"The EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE caught fire in the upper part of the building, about 7 o'clock last evening, and before 9 o'clock was entirely reduced to a pile of ruins. The sight of so large a building on fire was terrific and grand beyond expression. The flames were so rapid, that poor Barnum (the keeper of the Exchange) saved but little of his furniture, &c. and is reduced to poverty. All the buildings adjoining on Devonshire street are gone. The Palladium office in Congress street, and Mr. Wright's house, are partly consumed. The evening was very calm and serene; otherwise the fire would have swept half of State street. I have heard of no lives being lost; but if the building had caught fire in the middle of the night, a great many lives would undoubtedly have been lost, as I hear there were nearly a hundred boarders in the house." [The Exchange Coffee-House cost upwards of a half million of dollars; its destruction is of course a heavy loss to its proprietors, as well as a great public inconvenience. The newspaper offices were all near the Exchange, and their publication is stated in the letter, from which the above is extracted, to have been temporarily suspended.]

GEN. S. SMITH.—The qualifications of this gentleman for the office of Secretary of the Navy, are unquestionable. He did, under Mr. Jefferson, gratuitously act in that station for some months. His political and commercial experience, his knowledge and talent, fit him for the cabinet, as well as for the executive duties of the navy department. We entirely differ with General Smith on the South American question; but a difference of opinion on any one subject, however important, is not a sufficient reason for all times for losing confidence in men. The General was a soldier of the revolution; he was a republican in the times that tried men's souls; he continued a distinguished disciple of the Jefferson administration, of which *principle* was the guide and the pre-eminent distinction; and though he disagreed with Mr. Madison on certain commercial and military questions, the difference was not as to the object all republicans had in view, the vindication of the national rights, but merely as to the means by which that object could be best attained. We therefore hope that General Smith will receive the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, and that he will be induced to accept it.

The Cincinnati and several other Ohio banks have suspended specie payments. They very absurdly blame the United States' bank and the government as the causes of this pernicious measure, which is calculated to involve our country again in the plague and losses of a base currency. If the Cincinnati banks permitted their paper to accumulate in the United States' branch bank to the enormous amount of 750,000 dollars, without having the means or taking the proper measures to redeem it, it was truly *mondest* in them to expect the branch longer to indulge them, or the government longer to suffer the land offices to receive their notes, which were good for no national purposes. The fault is solely to be ascribed to the Cincinnati banks, for issuing so much more paper than they were able to redeem. The fact proves that they had been imprudently managed, and that they possessed no adequate specie basis for their issues. Their conduct deserves public reprehension; and we really think that the people cannot wisely countenance banking institutions, which fail to make good the pledge given on the face of their notes to redeem them with cash. Any other currency than that which is the real representative of specie, is a bad currency, and ought to be expelled from circulation.

The Ohio papers, to countenance the misconduct of the banks there, have published as report, that the Philadelphia and Baltimore state banks, and the banks of Kentucky, were expected shortly to suspend specie payments. There is not, we believe, a word of truth in this statement. If that event should happen, we shall be as free in reprobating the conduct of these banks, as we have been in relation to those of Ohio. No bank should be countenanced in such a proceeding.

## MASONIC LIBERALITY.

The Hiram Lodge in Auburn Village, N. Y. has voted a donation of 500 dollars to a Theological Seminary, about to be established in the western part of that state. While the Masonic fraternity are persecuted under the cloak of religious zeal in one part of the country, they are voting money for the support of the interests of real religion in another! The contrast is honorable to the Masons.

Congress assembled on Monday last. We entertain some hope that we shall receive the President's Message in time for our next paper.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

## UNION OF PARTIES.

It will be remembered, that immediately after Mr. Monroe's inauguration, he made a journey to the eastern part of the Union, and that, travelling north about, he returned to the city of Washington through the state of Ohio. In the course of this tour various addresses were presented to the President, and he gave answers to them; which answers were

coined in a very conciliatory style, and breathed nothing but political toleration. Those who believe in the Millennium, conceived that the thousand years of grace had actually commenced; and many persons thought they discerned, in the *negligee* cock of President Monroe's *Chapeau de la Revolution*, a sure indication that party spirit was at an end. Every thing was jogging on gaily; and the period was hailed as "the era of good feelings."

This effort on the part of the President, to reconcile parties, displayed, we allow, an amiable trait in his character; but it has not been successful. The termination of the wars in Europe occasioned a pause in the bubbling of party spirit in the United States; and this pause was, for a time, mistaken for an entire cessation of this spirit. In proportion however as the thoughts of our politicians were withdrawn from European concerns, they were concentrated on home affairs, and began to operate, with some intensity, upon local and personal grounds. From federalists and republicans, the community began to sink into the adherents and followers of individuals who made some noise in the world; and instead of pursuing *principles*, some persons began to pin their faith to the varying notions of different men, and to urge the claims of one state over those of another to pre-eminence. This was an approach towards political anarchy; and some of our public journals, perceiving the danger, and alarmed at the prospect, have hastened to retrace their steps. They find that there must be parties; and they prefer a division which marks the line that separates civil and religious liberty from the arbitrary doctrines of church and state government. Accordingly *republicanism* and *federalism* are once more the electioneering watch-words; and parties have rallied to them in all the late elections. We state the fact without taking sides.

Considering the elements which it was necessary to combine in order to effect a union of parties, was it not, indeed, too sanguine a calculation to expect that they would amalgamate? The republicans had all the glory of the late war with Great Britain, and all the posts in the government; and they had a vast majority of the hearts of the people. The federalists had nothing but a bad name. In any plan of conciliation, therefore, the republicans must give all, and the federalists lay themselves under the obligation of receiving all; for in reality they had nothing to give. Thus, then, the scheme of a union of parties was founded upon the condition that the federalists should consider themselves as objects of political charity, and the republicans be placed upon the elevated ground of benevolence and liberal donors. The pride of federalism; for, being a little aristocratical, it is necessarily a little proud—would naturally revolt at this humiliation; and the republicans themselves, not exactly perceiving the policy or propriety of purifying their old adversaries by admitting them to communion, could not very cordially unite with politicians so contrary a reputation. After having wept at popular triumphs and rejoiced at republican defeats, in concert with a foreign foe, it was, we think, doing too much violence to human passions to thrust federalism into the arms of republicanism, with an expectation that it would be embraced and cherished with sincerity.

Was not the project, likewise, ill conceived in another respect? The people had seen the leaders and writers of each party reviling one another as men influenced by a blind and culpable ambition. Impressed with that belief, on the one part and on the other, the citizens had arranged themselves politically according to their judgments. All at once they see these leaders shake hands, and in apparent good fellowship, make merry. The great body of the people would, no doubt, admire the *good nature* of these leaders; but what must they think of their consistency?

HUNTSVILLE, [A. T.] NOV. 7.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS. On Monday last commenced the fifth sale of public lands in this place. The land offered is the celebrated county of Franklin, on the south side of the Tennessee river. The great anxiety of an immense crowd of purchasers, who want land for immediate settlement, has caused these lands, thus far, to exceed, by at least 25 per cent. any heretofore disposed of at this office. It is in the vicinity of these lands that government has made a reserve of a choice township for the use of a college.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.

The governor of Massachusetts, with the consent of council, has appointed Thursday, the 3d of December next, to be observed as the day of annual thanksgiving.

## MARRIED.

On Friday evening last, Richard Hawes, jr. esq. to Miss HETTY NICHOLS, daughter of the late colonel George Nichols.

## DIED.

In this town, Mr. WILLIAM FLOWER, aged 21, son of Mr. Richard Flower, a respectable English emigrant.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, consort of major George C. Thompson, of Mercer county.

Lately, at Quincy, near Boston, Mrs. ABIGAIL ADAMS, consort of President Adams, in the 74th year of her age.

At Erie, (Penn.) Commodore DANIEL S. DEXTER, commander of the United States' naval force on Lake Erie, at the age of about 35 years. The disease which terminated in his dissolution was an affection of the liver, probably arising from a predisposition occasioned by a severe attack of the yellow fever, several years since, when in the naval service at New Orleans.

At St. Mary's, suddenly, on the evening of the 21st ult. Lieut. JAMES MARK, formerly of the U. States' navy, aged about 35 years.

## Tammany Society.

A stated meeting of the Sons of Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Commodore's Fire of their Great Wigwam, on WEDNESDAY next, precisely at the going down of the sun.

By order of the Grand Sachem, N. S. PORTER, Sec'y. Month of Beavers 20th, Y. D. 326. Nov. 20-1t

## THEATRE.

Mr. S. Drake's Benefit, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

TOMORROW EVENING.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21. Will be presented Mr. Cherry's celebrated COMEDY, called the

## SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

Governor Heartall	Mr. Jones
Frank Heartall	Fisher
Young Malfort	Phillips
Old Malfort	Douglas
Captain Woodley	S. Drake
Mr. Ferrit	Lewis
Timothy Quant	Alexander
Widow Cherry	Mrs. Graham
Mrs. Malfort	Miss Julia Drake
Mrs. Fidget	Mrs. Lewis
Susan	Mrs. Mongin
Julia	Miss Fisher

To which will be added a Grand Melo Drama, in Two Acts, called the

## FORTY THIEVES.

For particulars, see BILLS of the Day. Nov. 20-1t



## C. B. MELWEE, CABINET MAKER.

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Rankin, where he solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by employing GOOD WORKMEN on WELL SEASONED TIMBER.  
Lexington, Nov. 20, 1818-4t

## PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 28th of December next, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION, HIS FARM AND ITS APPURTENANCES, lying 4 miles east of Lexington, on the Limestone road. It consists of 131 2-3 acres of first rate Land, about one half of which is Wood Land. The whole tract is under good fence, and is otherwise well improved, with Houses, Meadows, Orchards, &c.

The appurtenances consist of 7 Negroes; four men, two women, and one boy; of a stock of Horses, English Horses, Milch Cows, Sheep and Hogs, a large number of which will be for sale for pork—a Wagon, Oxen and Cart, Ploughs, and other farming utensils, and Kitchen Furniture—of the present year's crop, composed of Hay, Corn, Oats and Rye.

The personal estate will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the real on a credit of 12 and 24 months, with approved security. All sums under \$10 must be paid down.

The sale will commence on the premises at 10 o'clock in the morning.  
COLEMAN ROGERS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 10—[Nov. 20-5t]

## FOR SALE.

MY FARM, lying six miles south of Lexington, between the Hickman and Tate's Creek road, containing ONE HUNDRED and SIX or EIGHT ACRES of first rate LAND, well watered, well timbered, and in good repair, with a good Dwelling-House and Kitchen, Barn, Stables, Spring-House, and other necessary buildings.—Also, ONE HUNDRED ACRES, adjoining said Farm, in good repair, well calculated for a Stock Farm, with 200 Apple Trees, fifty of which are bearing trees; well watered, with the advantage of a valuable Pond.

W. T. BRYAN.

Nov. 20, 1818-3t

## Notice.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Adam M'Feters, a colored man's shop, 7 miles east of Lexington, on the Winchester road, on the night of the 16th instant, a BLACK HORSE, 15 or 16 hands high, eight or nine years old last spring, with hind gears on a blind belt, shod all round, shoes a little worn, some white hairs in his face, a natural trotter, no brand—reimbursed. TEN DOLLARS will be given by me for the horse, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the horse and thief.

JOHN CAUTION.

Fayette Co'ty. Nov. 20, 1818-3t

## Carson & Reynolds,

## TAILORS.

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA, BEG most respectfully to inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have taken a SHOP on Short street, between Main Cross and Mill streets, where they intend carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Mr. C. having been in New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and during his long stay, having had a superior opportunity of perfecting himself in the most fashionable parts of the trade, they trust they shall be able to execute all orders in such a style of workmanship, and on such terms, as will not fail to ensure them a share of the public patronage.

All orders will be thankfully received, and duly attended to on the shortest notice.  
Lexington, Nov. 20, 1818-3t

## Jessamine County, scf.

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Kirtley, living 5 miles west of Nicholasville, one BAY MARK, 9 or 10 years old, fair white feet, 14 hands high, star in her forehead, scar in the right buttock—Appraised to \$35, 1st August, 1818.

Nov. 13-3t

## ALMANACS



